



Town of New Castle
450 W. Main Street
PO Box 90
New Castle, CO 81647

Administration Department
Phone: (970) 984-2311
Fax: (970) 984-2716
www.newcastlecolorado.org

Town of New Castle Exemption Permit to Prohibited Open Burning of Fires

Dear Applicant:

- ✓ Please find enclosed The Town of New Castle Exemption Permit to Prohibited Open Burning of Fires application.
- ✓ The New Castle Town Code regarding Open Burning Fires and Fireworks
- ✓ The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Air Pollution Control Division's Open Burning Permit application.
- ✓ The Colorado Open Burning Requirements from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Air Pollution Control Division.
- ✓ Pamphlets on open burning from Garfield County Environmental Health.
- ✓ An Open Burn Permit Application from Burning Mountains Fire Protection District.

Town of New Castle Exemption Permit To Prohibited Open Burning of Fires

Valid From:12:01AM Date:	To: 11:59PM Date:	Permit Number BURN-	
Applicant Name		County of Burn	
Mailing Address		City, State, Zip	
Phone	Cell Phone	Fax	Email
Burn site Location (address & site description e.g. fence row, ditch)			
Landowner			
Proximity to Public Lands			
Proximity to Structures			
Purpose of Burn			
Type of Debris to be Burned			
Total Amount of Debris to be Burned (e.g. tons, acres, number & dimension of piles, etc)			
Auxiliary Fuel To Be Used		Alternative to Burning	
Proposed Starting Date		Proposed Completion Date	
Total Days, Hours Needed to Complete Burn			
Additional Information			
Applicant Signature		Date	
Town Administrator Signature		Date	
Burning Mountains Fire Department Signature			

Title 9 PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE**Chapter 9.72 OPEN BURNING FIRES AND FIREWORKS**

9.72.010 Purpose.

9.72.020 Authority and applicability.

9.72.030 Definitions.

9.72.040 Open burning fires and the sale, use and possession of fireworks prohibited.

9.72.050 Exemption permit.

9.72.060 Violations.

9.72.070 Severability.

9.72.010 Purpose.

This chapter seeks to preserve the quality of life, health, safety, and welfare of the New Castle community by prohibiting certain types of open burning fires and the use, sale, and possession of all fireworks. Open burning fires and the use, sale, and possession of fireworks create a serious hazard to the citizens and property of the town and the surrounding areas by their propensity to cause wildfires. Prohibiting such activities will reduce the risk of wildfires and help ensure the public peace, health, and safety of the citizens. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.020 Authority and applicability.

The town of New Castle, as a home rule municipality organized under Article XX of the Colorado Constitution, has the authority to adopt this chapter both under the Colorado Constitution and under the express statutory language of C.R.S. Section 12-28-107(1) (2007), C.R.S. Section 31-15-401(1)(q) (2007), and C.R.S. Sections 31-15-601(1)(j) and (j.5). (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.030 Definitions.

"Fireworks" means any article, device or substance prepared for the primary purpose of producing a visual or auditory sensation by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation which meets the description of fireworks as set forth in the United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 173.88 and 173.100, and including, but not limited to, the following articles and devices commonly known and used as fireworks: (1) toy cannons or toy canes in which explosives are used; (2) blank cartridges; (3) firecrackers; (4) torpedoes; (5) skyrockets; (6) rockets; (7) Roman candles; (8) cylindrical fountains; (9) cone fountains; (10) wheels; (11) ground spinners; (12) illuminating torches and colored fire in any form; (13) dayglo bombs and torches; (14) sparklers; (15) snakes; and (16) any other fireworks of like construction and any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or any tablets or devices containing any explosive substance. "Fireworks" does not include: (1) toy caps which contain less than twenty-six hundredths of a grain of explosive compound per cap; (2) highway flares, railroad fuses, ship distress signals, smoke candles, and other emergency signal devices; and (3) educational rockets and toy propellant device type engines used in such rockets when such rockets are of nonmetallic construction and utilize replaceable engines or model cartridges containing less than two ounces

of propellant and when such engines or model cartridges are designed to be ignited by electrical means.

"Open burning fires" means setting fire to or the burning of any grass, wood, or other combustible material outside of a completely enclosed structure (i.e., a house or other building) and including, but not limited to, the following activities and objects commonly known as open burning fires: (1) campfires; (2) fires in fire rings, fire pits, or grates; and (3) the use of stoves, broilers, or barbecues whether using either coal, wood, or any other combustible material except charcoal, propane or gas as a fuel.

"Open burning fires" does not include: (1) smoking when in an enclosed vehicle or building or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable material; and (2) stoves, broilers, or barbecues using charcoal, propane or gas as a fuel. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.040 Open burning fires and the sale, use and possession of fireworks prohibited.

As defined in Section 9.72.030 of this chapter, open burning fires and the sale, use, and possession of fireworks within the corporate limits of the town are prohibited between and including the dates of April 1st through November 1st of each year, unless such open burning fire or sale, use, or possession of fireworks is authorized by exemption permit issued pursuant to Section 9.72.050 of this chapter. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.050 Exemption permit.

Upon written application to the town administrator, the town administrator is authorized to issue a permit for exemption from the prohibitions of this chapter for special events if the town administrator determines in his or her reasonable discretion that issuance of an exemption permit is in the best interests of the town. The town administrator may impose such terms or conditions on the exemption permit as he or she deems necessary or appropriate to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the town. Any exemption permit issued pursuant to this section shall be subject to the applicable rules and regulations of the burning mountain fire protection district. An application fee may be charged for an exemption permit as provided by town resolution. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.060 Violations.

Any violation of this chapter shall be, upon conviction, punishable by up to three hundred dollars (\$300.00) in fines, and/or up to ninety (90) days in jail. In addition to civil penalties outlined in this section, the town of New Castle police department, or its designee, may seize any fireworks or extinguish any open burning fires prohibited by this chapter. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

9.72.070 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable. (Ord. 2008-6 § 2 (part))

<< previous | next >>



DATE ISSUED: _____ DATE EXPIRES: _____ PERMIT #: _____

OPEN BURNING PERMIT APPLICATION

APPLICANT NAME: _____ COUNTY OF BURN: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY, ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____ EMAIL: _____

BURN SITE LOCATION:
(Address & site description
e.g. fence row, ditch) _____

LANDOWNER: _____

BURN SUPERVISOR: _____ PHONE: _____

PROXIMITY TO PUBLIC LANDS: _____

PROXIMITY TO STRUCTURES: _____

PURPOSE OF BURN: _____

TYPE OF DEBRIS TO BE BURNED: _____

TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEBRIS TO BE BURNED: (e.g. tons, acres, number & dimensions of piles, etc.) _____

AUXILLARY FUEL TO BE USED: _____ ALTERNATIVE TO BURNING: _____

PROPOSED STARTING DATE: _____ PROPOSED COMPLETION DATE: _____

TOTAL DAYS, HOURS NEEDED TO COMPLETE BURN: _____

ADDITIONAL REQUESTS AND INFORMATION:
(Elaborate, if needed, on information given above) _____

APPLICANT SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

GRANTING AUTHORITY: _____ DATE: _____



Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Air Pollution Control Division

DATE ISSUED: _____ DATE EXPIRES: _____ PERMIT #: _____

The Colorado air pollution control laws and regulations prohibit open burning throughout the State unless a permit has been obtained from the appropriate air pollution control authority. In granting or denying any such permit, the authority shall base its action on the potential contribution to air pollution in the area, climatic conditions on the day or days of such burning, and the authority's satisfaction that there is no practical alternate method for the disposal of the material to be burned.

Complete the application portion of the permit. Submit in its entirety to cdpheAPOpenburning@cdphe.state.co.us or to:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION APCD-SS-B1
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
FAX: (303) 782-0278
PHONE: (303) 692-3268

Attn: Heather Showers

Permit is subject to all standard open burning conditions and any additional conditions listed below:

STANDARD OPEN BURING CONDITIONS:

- This permit shall be retained by the burn supervisor and shall be shown upon request of appropriate officials without delay. All open burning operations shall be subject to inspection by the Air Pollution Control Division and/or the local agency.
- During publicly announced periods of AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY or ALERT, all permits are suspended in alert areas. In such cases, burning may be conducted only with direct permission from the granting authority. No burning will take place in the carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM10 attainment/maintenance areas from November 1 - March 31. For the Denver ozone attainment/maintenance area plus Weld County, no burning will take place during an "Ozone Action Day Alert" from June 1 - August 31. For more information: <http://aped.state.co.us>
- At no time shall the burn be left unattended. Burning shall be supervised by one or more responsible persons depending on the type of burning. Precautions shall be taken to localize the burning and in no way constitute a fire hazard to persons or property within or adjacent to the area of burning. The granting authority and the employees or agents thereof, in the issuing of a permit, do not assume any responsibility or results in damage to the person or property of the permittee, or the person or property of any third person.
- Burning shall be restricted to the item(s) and location identified in the permit.
- Materials will be ignited only between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. 'Ignition of material' includes both starting a fire and adding more material to an existing fire. All fires must be completely extinguished no later than sunset.
- This permit is for compliance with air pollution requirements only and is not a permit to violate any existing local laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances regarding fire, zoning, or building.
- The permittee is responsible for obtaining any additional permits and/or clearances from any appropriate fire control office, local agency, or other official prior to submission of this permit.
- Permittee will notify the appropriate fire control office on each separate day of his or her intent to burn and the location of the burn.
- The Permittee, permittee's employees, agents, and assignees shall abide by the conditions and restrictions contained herein. Any violations of these same conditions and restrictions shall render this permit null and void.

COLORADO OPEN BURNING REQUIREMENTS

Why does the State require permits for open burning?

The State of Colorado regulates open burning to help protect public health and the environment in Colorado.

Burning wood and vegetative products produces an array of harmful chemicals. Carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, formaldehyde and hundreds of additional chemicals are released when wood and other products are burned. Burning plastics, tires, chemically treated wood products and other man-made materials also produces this type of air pollution. Tiny pieces of material, commonly called particulate matter, are created in the burning process and can be inhaled into our lungs.

The air pollutants produced by burning wood and vegetative material can irritate the lungs, cause breathing problems, trigger asthma attacks, increase the chances of respiratory infection, heart attacks and strokes, and cause cancer.

Who needs a State permit to burn?

Colorado Regulation No. 9 (Open Burning, Prescribed Fire, and Permitting) requires that no person shall conduct any open burning activity not exempted from state regulations without first obtaining a permit from the State Air Pollution Control Division (Division), or from a local agency authorized by the Division to issue burning permits.

Any business or resident wishing to conduct an open burn must comply with State open burning regulations, in addition to any local ordinances or regulations.

Who does NOT need a State permit to burn?

Unless you meet one of the following exemptions, you must obtain a burn permit from the Division or authorized local agency:

- Non-commercial burning of private household trash in particulate matter attainment areas (unless local ordinances prohibit such burning). Private household trash is paper, cardboard, and untreated wood products. It is NOT food wastes, plastics, coated or treated wood products, rubber, tree limbs, shrub and garden trimmings, or other vegetation.
- Fires used for noncommercial cooking of food.
- Fires used for instructional, training, or recreational purposes.
- Safety flares used to signal danger.
- Agricultural open burning.
- Non-commercial burning of trash in unincorporated areas of counties of less than 25,000 population.

Although exempted burns are not required to obtain a State permit, it is recommended that the appropriate local fire authority and/or health department be notified so that the local agency can be informed of the burn activity and issue a permit if local regulations apply.

Who issues State open burning permits?

The Division and authorized local agencies issue State open burning permits. The authorized local agencies in Colorado include:

- Boulder County
- Broomfield County
- Eagle County
- El Paso County
- Grand County
- Jefferson County
- Kiowa County
- Lake County
- Larimer County
- Las Animas-Huerfano County
- Mesa County
- Pueblo County
- Routt County
- Summit County
- Weld County

Many cities and counties have adopted local rules and ordinances related to open burning. Any person seeking a State permit for an open burn should also check with any appropriate fire control office, local agency, or other officials regarding specific local requirements for open burns, prior to applying for a State open burning permit.

What is agricultural open burning?

The burning of cover vegetation for the purpose of preparing the soil for crop production, weed control, maintenance of water conveyance structures related to agricultural operations, and other agricultural cultivation purposes.

Open burning of animal parts or carcasses is NOT agricultural burning (unless the State Agricultural Commission declares a public health emergency that requires the burning of diseased animal carcasses).

Open burning of household trash, wood, and yard debris on agricultural land is NOT agricultural burning and is NOT exempt from State permitting requirements.

Types of open burning for which State open burning permits are typically issued.

- Burning of yard waste that does NOT include salvageable wood or tree stumps.
- Burning of slash piles.
- Permits for other types of open burning are considered on a case-by-case basis.

Types of open burning for which State open burning permits are typically NOT issued.

- Burning of material that contains food wastes, plastic, coated or treated wood products, rubber, insulation, tires, car bodies, insulated wire, motor oil, aerosol cans, hazardous or toxic materials, or other materials that will produce substantial amounts of smoke and particulates.
- Burning of wood residue, which includes bark, sawdust, slabs, chips, shavings, mill trim, and other wood products derived from wood processing.
- Burning of construction debris (includes both clean and treated wood).
- Burning of buildings or structures for demolition purposes.
- Burning of material for which a practical alternative method of disposal exists.
- Permits for some of these materials may be issued on a case-by-case basis.

What factors does the State consider when issuing a burn permit?

- The potential contribution of the proposed burn to air pollution.
- The potential impact from the smoke on the health and welfare of the public.
- Location and proximity of the proposed burn to other structures.
- Meteorological conditions on the day of the proposed burn.
- Compliance by the applicant with fire protection and safety requirements.
- Whether a practical alternative for the disposal of the material is available.
- Size of the burn. A prescribed fire permit (also issued by the Division) must be obtained for larger open burns. Burns meeting the following size requirements should apply for a State open burning permit; larger burns need a State prescribed fire permit.

Broadcast burns: less than 10 acres of grass OR less than 5 acres vegetation

Pile Burn: no more than 50 total piles per project (all fires must be out cold prior to sunset).

What authority does the Division have to require State open burning permits in addition to any local permits that may be required?

The Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act (C.R.S. 25-7-1) grants the Division authority to issue open burn permits and enforce State open burning regulations. C.R.S. 25-7-128(5) also states that the application, operation, and enforcement of valid local air pollution laws shall be completely independent of the application, operation, and enforcement of State air quality control regulations.

What are some alternatives to open burning?

- Reusing
- Composting
- Recycling
- Disposal at a landfill

How do I apply for a State open burning permit, what does it cost, and how long will it take?

Complete a State Open Burning Permit Application and submit it by email, fax, or mail. There is no charge to obtain a State open burning permit, and applications are typically processed within 1-3 days. The application can be found online at:

<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/downpermitforms/ApplicationOpenBurning.doc>

Or by calling the Division at: **(303) 692-3268**

Completed applications can be emailed to:

cdpheAPOpenburning@cdphe.state.co.us

Further Questions?

Contact **Heather Showers** at the Air Pollution Control Division.

Air Pollution Control Division
APCD-SSP-B1
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246

Phone: (303) 692-3268

Fax: (303) 782-0278

Burning Q&A

We've burned our garbage for years—what's the big deal?

The practice of putting a match to your family's garbage has been a tradition for generations of Coloradans. Until a few decades ago, the practice was much less dangerous to your health, since most household garbage contained only paper, wood, and glass—materials that, when burned, give off smoke and ash. However, modern garbage is a mix of plastics and other synthetics that release a hazardous mixture of carcinogens and other toxins when burned. Even seemingly harmless items, like white office paper and the lightweight cardboard boxes used for frozen pizzas and vegetables you buy at the grocery store, can give off toxic emissions that cause serious environmental and health problems.

Incinerators burn garbage—why can't I?

Burn barrel fire temperatures rarely exceed 500°F, whereas municipal garbage incinerators operate at temperatures near 2200°F to insure complete combustion of the refuse and some pollutants inside. Incinerators also employ a series of sophisticated filters to reduce the amount of harmful emissions of chemicals and ash from the chimney. Because burn barrels operate at temperatures far below the level for complete combustion and lack filtration entirely, they emit a much larger quantity of toxins and ash. For each pound of garbage burned in a burn barrel, a minimum of twice as many furans, 17 times as much dioxin, and 40 times as much ash is given off compared to the emissions from the same pound of garbage burned in an incinerator.

What is given off when garbage burns?

Besides ash (particulates), furans, dioxins, and other halogenated hydrocarbons, burn barrels give off high levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and heavy metals such as lead, arsenic, mercury, barium, chromium, and cadmium. Together, these chemicals cause a wide variety of health problems, from mild irritation to serious chronic and deadly diseases. And they need not be directly inhaled from the smoke of burning garbage to be harmful—some of these toxins remain in the immediate vicinity and the area downwind of the burn barrel for decades. Other toxins in the ash and emissions gradually work their way into your groundwater.

This accumulation exposes you, your family, your neighbors, and future generations living on the same land to ever-increasing levels of hazardous substances. In fact, children, the elderly, and people with conditions like asthma or impaired immune systems are at much greater danger. Is this a risk you'd like to take?

Not as safe as you thought? Here's what to do.

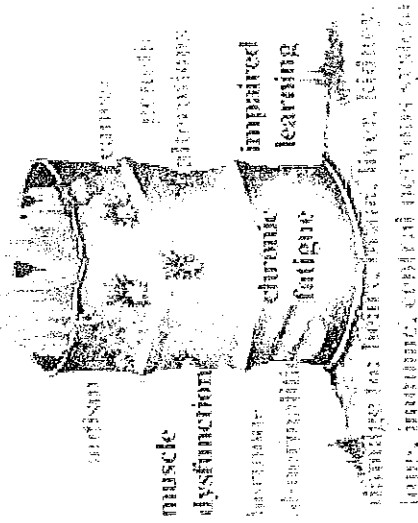
With all of this evidence suggesting that burning your own garbage can damage your health—and the health of people for decades to come—why take a chance?

For more information contact

Garfield County Environmental Health
195 w 14th Street
Rifle, CO 81650
970-625-5200 ext. 8113

Did You Know?

Higher infant death rates
skin diseases
reproductive disorders
allergies
behavior disorders



BURN BARRELS ARE UNHEALTHY

The pollution caused by open garbage burning is unhealthy for wildlife and people. It damages not only air quality, but also the soil and water—in your own backyard!

The Pollutants

Dioxin is a catch-all term for three chemical groups: true dioxins, furans, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Dioxins are usually the result of human activities, some of the most toxic compounds known, and are especially persistent contaminants in the environment. Even at levels less than one part per billion, it can cause serious health impairments. Dioxin is also one of several toxic components found in Agent Orange, the Vietnam-era herbicide that continues to cause health problems for many American veterans exposed thirty years ago. It was concerns over dioxin contamination that caused hundreds of families at Love Canal (Niagara Falls, NY) and Times Beach, Mo., to abandon their homes in the mid-1970s and early 1980s.

Given off in large quantities by burning plastics, paper, and other types of packaging waste, dioxin accumulates in the soil and vegetation in areas surrounding burn barrels and also is dispersed into the air where it can travel great distances. Ground-level concentrations of dioxin resulting from burning household garbage in a burn barrel can be as much as 7,000 times the amount formed when garbage is burned in a municipal incinerator.

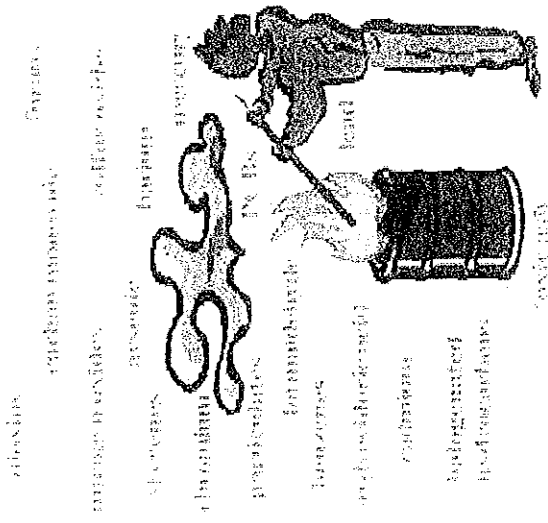
Slow to break down, dioxin lingers for centuries in the affected area and is absorbed into plants that grow in the contaminated soil. Animals that eat these plants absorb the dioxin, and ultimately dioxin makes its way into humans who eat these animals, dairy products, or crops. Once dioxins have entered the environment or body, they are there to stay for many years due to their chemical stability and uncanny ability to dissolve and accumulate in fats.

The available data concerning health effects in humans are limited to studies involving occupational or accidental exposures to complex mixtures that include dioxins. Exposures to chemical mixtures that include dioxins during pregnancy and as the result of breastfeeding have been associated with subtle developmental changes.*

Based on studies conducted in animal populations, dioxin has been linked to a long list of adverse health effects, including:

- several types of cancer: The most potent type of dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) is listed as a known human carcinogen ("cancer-causing")
- fatal wasting disease
- impairment of the immune system
- reproductive disorders
- endocrine disruption (alteration of sex and thyroid hormone levels)
- skin problems such as chloracne
- liver damage
- muscle dysfunction
- increased susceptibility to infections
- endometritis
- impairment of the nervous system

** The American Academy of Pediatrics and many other professional organizations have concluded that the benefits of breastfeeding far outweigh the potential effects of dioxin in breast milk. Breast milk is known to be the most complete form of nutrition for infants and may also reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome and may lower rates of childhood cancer.*



Heavy metals such as lead, mercury, arsenic, barium, chromium, and cadmium move through the soil into the groundwater and cause a host of serious health problems when taken internally. Lead accumulates in blood, bones, and soft body tissues, where it affects the kidneys, central nervous system, and all blood-forming organs. It eventually can lead to brain damage, mental retardation, seizures, and behavioral disorders.

Cadmium used in metal plating and in batteries, can cause kidney and bone-marrow diseases and emphysema.

Ash and other particulate matter can irritate the eyes and throat, damage the lungs, cause bronchitis, emphysema, lung cancer, and restrict visibility. They can seriously affect people with asthma or certain allergies. Burn barrel ash laden with heavy metals is particularly toxic, and often seeps into the groundwater.

HOW TO APPLY FOR AN AIR QUALITY OPEN BURNING PERMIT

To apply for a general open burn permit from the CDPHE, fill out the attached form or print the form available on the CDPHE website at <http://www.cdph.state.co.us/ap/downpermitforms/ApplicationOpenBurning.pdf>.

After completing the application form, FAX both pages to CDPHE at (303)782-0278 or mail it to the address on the application form. Questions concerning open burning regulations or permit applications should be directed to the CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division (303) 692-3171.

The Garfield County Sheriff or your local fire authority will also likely require a local open burning permit. Please contact your local fire authority by calling the appropriate number on the next page.

Copies of applicable laws and regulations can be obtained by calling CDPHE or Garfield County Environmental Health.

For more information about open burning please contact your local fire authority

or

public health office

Carbondale & Rural
Fire Protection District
970-963-2491

Glenwood Springs
Fire Department
970-384-6480

Burning Mountain Fire District
(New Castle, Silt)
970-625-1899

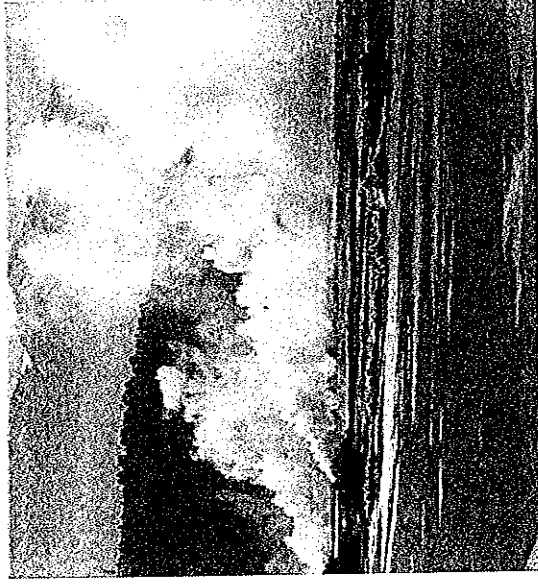
Rifle Fire Protection District
970-625-1220

Grand Valley
Fire Protection District
(Parachute)
970-285-9119

Garfield County Sheriff
970-945-0453

Garfield County
Environmental Health
970-625-5200 ext 8113.

Air Quality Open Burning Permits In Garfield County



For several decades, Colorado laws and regulations have existed to deal with air quality and open burning.

Regulation No. 9 of the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC), requires that an open burning permit be obtained from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Air Pollution Control Division by any person who desires to conduct any open burning activity that is not specifically exempted.

Counties that request specific delegation of authority are allowed to issue open burning permits. This authority has not been officially delegated to Garfield County or any other local agency, so air quality open burning permits must be obtained from CDPHE.

Open burning is defined as the burning of rubbish, wastepaper, wood, vegetative material, or any other flammable material on any open premises, or on any public street, alley, or other land adjacent to such premises.

Burning of household garbage is prohibited in Colorado. Burning this material creates significant health and environmental risks because many items in the modern solid waste stream emit toxic substances when burned.

Compared to prescribed fire permits issued to organizations that conduct burning operations on public lands, general open burn permit applications are simple. Conditions under which general open burning may be conducted are generally simpler to implement and less restrictive.

Currently no fees are collected for these permits. Violating regulations or permit conditions can result in substantial fines.

PERMITTING EXEMPTIONS

Several open burning activities are exempt from the requirement to obtain an air quality open burning permit in Garfield County including:

- Fires used for noncommercial cooking of food for human consumption, or for instructional, training or recreational/religious purposes.
- Safety flares used to signal danger to the public.
- **Agricultural open burning** is defined as the open burning of cover vegetation for the purpose of preparing the soil for crop production, weed control, maintenance of water conveyance structures related to agricultural operations, and other agricultural cultivation purposes.

The open burning of animal parts or carcasses is not included in this exemption and therefore requires an open burning permit, with one exception.

If the State Agricultural Commission declares a public health emergency or a contagious or infectious disease outbreak that imperils the livestock of the state that requires the burning of diseased animal carcasses, the owner or operator may conduct non-permitted open burning of the diseased carcasses without a permit on weekends or holidays after providing telephone notice to the CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division and the relevant local health department office. All necessary safeguards must be utilized during such non-permitted open burning to minimize any public health or welfare impacts.

In addition, the owner or operator must take steps to ensure that all surrounding and potentially impacted residents, businesses, schools, and churches are notified prior to beginning the open burn of diseased animal carcasses.

These exemptions may not apply to local fire authority requirements so residents are advised to contact their local fire authorities regarding any planned open burning activity.

BURNING MOUNTAINS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
STATION 1
BRIT C. MCLIN, CHIEF

611 MAIN ST
PO BOX 2
SILT, CO 81652

PHONE: (970) 876-5738
FAX: (970) 876-2774

Burn Permit Number:
2009- 148

This permit for open burning is issued to _____ for a controlled burn at _____, THRU _____. The burn is limited to _____.
Phone Number: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Pursuant to Section 4.A. of the Garfield County Resolution numbered 04-46, the above named permittee is granted permission for an outdoor open fire subject to the following conditions:

None Conditions: _____

Issued Agency: Burning Mountains Fire Protection District

Issued by: _____
Printed name Signature Date



**Burning Mountains
Fire Protection District**



Burn Permit Number:
2009- 148

This permit for open burning is issued to:

for a controlled burn at:

Effective Date

Expiration Date

Pursuant to section 4.A. of the Garfield County Resolution numbered 04-46, the above named permittees is granted permission for an outdoor open fire subject to the following conditions:

<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW:
<input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED TO AG/SLASH	
<input type="checkbox"/> FIELDS AND/OR DITCHES	
<input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED TO PRUNING	

Authorized Signature

Before lighting any controlled burn, Garfield County Communications will be notified at (970) 823-3095 with the location, time of burn, and burn permit number.

- 1) Before lighting any controlled burn, Garfield County Communications will be notified at **(970) 625-8095** with the location, time of burn, and burn permit number.
- 2) This permit must be available for inspection by enforcement personnel.
- 3) Controlled burns will be attended at **ALL** times.
- 4) Adequate provision for extinguishment will be provided by the permittee.
- 5) All controlled burns will be extinguished by sunset.
- 6) Any damage caused by the fire escaping the premises identified above is the responsibility of the permittee.
- 7) Initial ignition of controlled burns of open fields or ditches should be on the downwind side.
- 8) **THIS PERMIT MAY BE REVOKED AT ANY TIME!**

I have read and accept the above conditions and agree to hold harmless the BURNING MOUNTAINS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and its personnel for any damages caused by the controlled burn.

Permittee printed name

Permittee signature

Date

- 1) Before lighting any controlled burn, Garfield County Communications will be notified at **(970) 625-8095** with the location, time of burn, and burn permit number.
- 2) This permit must be available for inspection by enforcement personnel.
- 3) Controlled burns will be attended at **ALL** times.
- 4) Adequate provision for extinguishment will be provided by the permittee.
- 5) All controlled burns will be extinguished by sunset.
- 6) Any damage caused by the fire escaping the premises identified above is the responsibility of the permittee.
- 7) Initial ignition of controlled burns of open fields or ditches should be on the downwind side.